Kilds, last evening, the proceedings at which will appear in our Monday's issue.

appear in our Monday's issue.

The same journal, of the 26th of August, thus sums up the latest news from the diggings:—No fresh intelligence of importance has arrived from the gold fields of Mount Alexander or Bendigo; but the overland mail briegs partimines of a large meeting at the Ovens, at which speeches of the usual tenor were delivered, and the feeling against the license fee seems there, too, to be very strong.

We perceive, however from our correspondent's letter, that a far more temperate tone pervades the public mind in that locality than has shown itself at come of the other digglegs, and a placard, issued by the committee, recommends the diggers to continue to pay the license fee till the result, of an appeal to the Legislative Council be known.

It is to be hoped that the same moderate course will be pursued at the other gold fields, when the miners have had time for reflection, and the first feeling of exasperation has worn off, at the most im-politic behaviour of the Lieutenant Governor, in his late interview with their delegates.

Yankee enterprise was going ahead in Australia, as reported by the Bavaria.

as reported by the Bavaria.

There were American anction marts, circus, express wagons, boarding-houses named after the various States, and a Yankee newspaper, the Express, had been veted the organ of the diggers.

A senthern barber had arrived from America, triaging his mirrors, arm chairs, lounges, and keen-having razors, to the great relief of the inhabi-

Compositors received 2s and 2s. 6d. per 1000 ens, on daily papers, and 1s. 9d. on weekles—five hundred American ems equal to 1,000. Pressmen get £6 per week, and mashinists from £7 to £12; stone-masons 25s. to 35s. per day, and carpenters from 20s. to 30s.; laborers from 10s. to 15s.

Lawyers are very numerous, but Americans find great difficulty in being admitted to the bar.

The Government and the Diggers.

[From the Melbourne Argus, Aug. 25.]

No further news of importance has arrived from the gold-fields since our publication of yesterday; but it may easily be conceived that the events of the next few days are looked for with some anxiety. For our own part, we confess that the result of the affair at the Gouldburn diggings tends still further to embarrase matters, and to render a sanguinary collision at that or some other of the gold-fields still more probable than we lately thought it. The government appears to think so too, as the whole of the military have been sent up from town, and the guards at the treasury, &c., are now composed of the ordinary foot police.

A great deal of what may now arise will depend upon the temper, coolness and discretion of the officials; but there is no denying that each day their task is becoming a more difficult one. The commissioners and other officers on the gold fields of New-South Wales had to face somewhat similar difficulties, and did so with such success, that they were very highly and deservedly complimented for the firmness, deliberation, and tact that they displayed. There, however, the diggers were much less numerous, and therefore their power of opposition to the authorities were less too; although they had to oppose what recent events have led us to believe, a deliberate scheme for their dispersi n—another offering to the selfishness and avarice of the Wentworth faction, the equatters of New South Wales.

But while we urge cantion and famees upon those in the employment of the Executive, we still more strongly urge moderation upon the diggers. In their present excited state, they will be but too apt to presime upon previous successes, and fancy that, because they have gained their point several times, they are cortain of trumph still. In their resistance to the three pound hoense fee—in their attack upon the camp at the Ovens—in their release of the prisecens at the Gouburn—they have been successful; but the very nature of these succ

seer. And while thus urging a ready adaptation to the circumstances of the times upon people at home, we have been still more frequent in our demands upon the authorities here, that they should endeavor to assimilate themselves, as much as possible, to the state of things by which they have been surrounded; that they, too, should popularies their measures; that they should employ the best men, and none but the best men, obtainable, in every department of the public service; that they should link the people to the country by leading them to settle as legitimate colonists upon the land; that they should trust in the respect and the affections of the inhabitants, appealing to their reason, not exciting their passions; that they should pay deferential regard to public opinion legitimately expressed, and not increase the too common conviction that there is no real redress of grievances : ave by force. And if now, we, who have boroe the burden and heat of the day, and have steadily and honestly fought in the front ranks of the popular cause, for years before four fifths of the present colonists of Victoria ever saw its shores—if we now turn to the miners and warn them that they are misled, we have a claim to be heard with patience; and we do but not the part of the honest jeurnalist in plainly telling them that they are wrong.

We had hoped that by a combination of good luck and good management, a crisis mighthave been averted; and that prompt and full concessions from the British government might have so timely methalf way the popular tendencies recently developed pmongat us, that we might have attained a harmonious blending of the wrole; that we should have witnessed the glorious spectacle of a rapid passage from a state of serfdom to that of liberty, the most enlightened, without one jar to the social fabric—one stain upon our annals. We had believed it possible that the time would shortly come when we should have seen an active, zeaious and faithful executive, gracefully bending, when required, to a public opinio

Geelong.

NEW RAILWAY TERMINUS—COAL MINING—CUSTOM HOUSE PINES—THE NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—A MONSTER NUGGET—SEAD MARRET—HEALTH CALS.

THURSDAY, Ang. 25, 1853.

Great preparations are to be made here to give feld to the ceremony of bying the formation steam.

of the railway terminus. A part of the outbuildings has been contracted for, to be erected immediately, so that they may be used as a built and refre-hueat rooms in the evening. This building—which is intended permanently as a luggage store—vil he 100 feet long and 46 feet wide, and will be tastefully decorated for the occasion. Notwiths anding the scarcity of labor, timber, &c., the contractor has emgaged to have all the buildings ready for the purpose intended within three weeks.

Some more very good specimens of coal were thrown up in fhomas' well on Saturday last. The blast shattered a stratum of ironstone similar to that of Staffordshire, supposed to contain 50 per cent, of iron. The samples of coal are exceedingly rich, and bear a very close resemblance to the celebrated cannel coal.

A new company of serenaders, under the cogno, men of the "Nublan Minstrels," has been engaged to per orm here for a few nights. Report speaks very highly of their musical abilities. Mr Coppin has secured their services, and I hope he may be well rewarded.

No less than five informations have been laid by the Sub Collector of customs here, and as many summonses obtained, against captains of stea ners for refusing to land their Geelong mails at the Heads. The names of the vessels running up without attending to the port regulations in this matter, are the Victoria, the Argo, the Hellespont, Shamrock, and Waratah.

The subscription list for the erection of a chamber

Waratah.

The subscription list for the erection of a chamber of commerce is rapidly filling up, and an application has been made to allow the same to be erected at the corner of what is at present known as the Market

square.

A new public takery is about being established in town, at which & is intended to self the four pound loaf at fourteer pence; at present it is selling at 1s. Sd. and 1s. 9d.

town, at which & is intended to self the four pound loaf at fourteer pence; at present it is selling at is. Sd. and is. 9d.

A report prevails, and I believe it to be authentic, that a monster nugget has been discovered at Prince Regent's Gelly, near Balarat, supposed to weigh about 200 lbs. The lucky finders, after getting it out of its chyey bed, went for the police to escort them with it to the Commissioner's, but on their return they found the hole had fallen in. It will take them at least a fortnight to get it again.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE DIGGERS OF THE OVENS.

[From the Melbourne Argus, Ang. 26]

The meeting of all the diggers of the Ovens, which had been looked forward to for the past fortnight with eager expectation, came off on Saturday last, the 20th inst. The day was beautifully fine, and the attendance of diggers from all parts more numerous than had been anticipated. At no previous meeting, held on this gold field had the attendance been as large as on Saturday. The diggers of Reed's Creek marched over in a very orderly procession, two hundred strong, with two flags flying, and arrived at the Argus office, on the new township of Beechworth, near the government camp at one o'clock. After a hait, and three cheers for the Argus, they proceeded across the creek, passing the Ovens bakery. (where they gave three cheers for America, in compliment of Mr. Scott.) and arrived at the hill, where the meeting was appointed to be held, near the Sydney Escort they gave three cheers for America, in compliment of Mr. Scott.) and arrived at the hill, where the meeting was appointed to be held, near the Sydney Escort hey gave three cheers for America, in compliment of Mr. Scott.) and arrived at the hill, where the meeting was appointed to be held, near the Sydney Escort hey gave three cheers for America, in compliment of Mr. Scott.) and arrived with hearty cheers by the assembled crowd. Large parties from the Nine Mile Creek, Madman's Gully, and Three Mile Creek, continued to arrive till half past two o'clock, wh

met to discuss.

The first resolution was:

That this meeting is of opinion that the license fee of thirty shillings per month ought to be abolished, inas-much as it is unjust in principle, oppressive in it opera-tion, and costly in its collection and enforcement. Mr. Angus Mackay then moved the second reso

Mr. Angus Mackay then moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That as the gold mining interest has become one of the most important, if not the most important interest is Australia, this meeting is of opinion that the gold diggers should have that full and fair share of representation in the elective assembly of the colony to which they are justly entitled, and of which they are at present deprived.

tien in the elective assembly of the colony to which they are justily entitled, and of which they are at present de prived.

The inscription on the banner which waved over his head, set forth the spirit of the resolution he had just read to them. It was the motto under which the Americans fought for and achieved independence:—"Taxation without representation is robbery." (Cheers, and svoice—"We will have independence, too.") That taxation and representation should go hand in hand was one of the principles of the English constitution, as interpreted by the most distinguished lawyers. But how shamefully had Great Britain departed from that principle in the government of her colonies! (Cheers.) And those whom he now saw around him required no reasons from him to assure them of the truth of the resolutions he had now read. Each man felt that he was unjustly excluded from his political rights, that his dearest interests were at the mercy of those who had no sympathy with him, and that for any jubile wrong he was powerless to obtain redress. The gold diggers had done far more for society—far more for the advancement of their country—than those who so grossly and so stupidly reviled them. (Cheers.) But if they were vagabonds and ruffians, what better plan to keep hem so than to deny them their-rights as men?—to debar them from the exercise of the franchire, and to place them beyond the pale of society? What more debasing than slavery, than political serfitom? But was society any the safer with these hundred thousand diggers, these men deprived of their political rights, thundering at its gates? (Cheers.) Had they read history to so little advantage as not to know what was the fate of oligarchies where the people were trodden beneath its gates? (Cheers.) Had they read history to so little advantage as not to know what was the fate of oligarchies where the people were trodden beneath the iron heel of despotism and irresponsible power? What was the fate of the ancient republics? Disunion prevailed—frequent insurrections of the people occurred, until the crisis came; and, in the terrible struggle for liberty, the vessel of State was wrecked, and oppressors and oppressed swent away. (A voice—"That's not the case now.") That was the case even now. It was only about four years ago that France was convulsed in a similar manner, and liberty wholly lost. (Cheers.) If they were represented, they would not then labor under those grievances of which they complained.

The third resolution was—

That this meeting, while fully admitting the necessity of maintaining an efficient police force, and of roads and oridges, desires to record its opinion that the strictest concomy should at all times be exercised in the disposal of the public revenue: that there has been much lavish and useless expenditure in the salaries, buildings and store department on the Ovens gold field that the duties of the Gold Commissioners having become merely prominal it is desirable that the revenue of the colony should no lorger be taxed for their support; and that the management of the gold fields may with advantage be entrusted to the police department.

Mr. Stratford, digger, of the Woolshed diggings, in a short speech normal.

Mr. Stratford, digger, of the Woolshed diggings, in a short speech proposed—

That the petition which has been now read be adopted by this meeting, and circulated for signature, and that a c.mmlitee be appointed to take charge of the petition, and to arrange for its immediate presentation to the Legislative Council.

A vote of thanks to Captain Wells, for his able conduct as chairman, was carried nem. con. Several rounds of cheers were given for the dig-gers of Reed's Creek, Three-mile Creek, Nine-mile Creek, Spring Creek, &c., and all went home quietly.

gers of Reed's Creek, Three-mile Creek, Nine-mile Creek, Spring Creek, &c., and all went home quietly.

The Betany Bay Peerage.

The government scheme of a "Botany Bay Peerage," is thus caustically reterred to by a correspondent of the same journal:

Sin:—Allow ne, through the medium of your valuable columns, to offer my services in herality, to the embryo peers of Wentworth's new constitution. Doubtless the app opriate old motions of 'Same peur desar reproach,"

"Mens contria reai," "Sam tache," he, will be haid violent rands on; but for the wealthy squattoeracy, I can supply equally good ones, to wit.— Pro libertate patrica," which is readily interpreted—(for onlocking the lands;) or another sample.— Viz ca mostor roco."—(Scarcely can these lands be called ours) for lucky diggers, I have—"Nil admirari," "Hie lalor he capts ett." and for a coat-of arms—a har proper pile or guttes; crest—a cubit arm erect, helding a mugget; for supporters—a pickaxe and slovel; motir—"Palma non sine pulicere" (a fix to ot without dust.) For the retired publican—"Beer and for beer" seems a good motic; but for the true Botany Bay peers, who left their country for their country's good. Non side sed patrica," they may rob Lord Lynchurst of his motto—"Ultra perpere"—(rank perjury)—for which some of them were, perhaps transported by him. The Marquis Conyngham's motto is not a bad one—"Over, fork over;" "Piapmendo me, non mulando me," which some of them were, perhaps transported by him. The Marquis Conyngham's motto is not a bad one—"Over, fork over;" "Piapmendo me, non mulando me," which some of them were perhaps transported by him. The arms, they are all entitled to a "bar sinster," and an "escutcheon of pretence" suppose for a creat we give form maneles, holding a dagger guttee de sang, lodged urder a castle, with the old motto—"Fursh for tune, full the fetters." Yours, &c. BLUESTONE.

Card enclosed.

Printing at "Sea.

Card enclosed.

Printing at Sea.

The question of priority of the discovery of the amusement of printing at sea is much discussed by rival claimants who had sailed in various ships. Here is one account:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MELBOCRNE ARGUS.

Sim—I see, by two of the las week's numbers of the Argus, that slaims have been made from two quarters, for being considered pioneers in ocean printing. Now, I beg to say that there was a small paper, called the Tropical Times, printed weekly on board the bark Elizabeth, Capt. Hancock, during a passage from Bristol; and as the Eurabeth arrived in April last, and the ladian Queen not till this menth, the Tropical Times stands before the Indian Queen Journal. Your correspondent Mr. Patton, states that the Ocean New was printed regularly on beard the Gastpace, "except when the wester, or a me out or cood are on, prevented." But the Tropical Times was increased by the Carlotter of the Carlott

spite of wind and weather;" though I believe it could not boast of such a proud array of contributors as the Indian Queen Journal. It was thought on board the Elizabeth that the Tropical Times was the first paper ever printed at sea; and though it is clear that the Occas News of the Cosigore is entitled to priority. I do not see if there be any merit in such matters, but that our "bonnis" bark should have her due, I have enclosed a number of the Tropical Times; it is a copy of a second edition of that number.

I am, sir, yours, obediently.

Geelong, 22d August, 1853.

AN ELIZABETHAN.

We have a few Adelaide papers to the 20th of August. The following is the only item of interest, which we take from the Weekly Dispatch of that

August. The following is the only item of interest, which we take from the Weekly Dispatch of that date:

A gentlemen named Mackenzie, has we understand, arrived by the Victoria steamer, for the purpose of making the necessary arangements for establishing a new bank in Adelaide, to be called the Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Banking Company. We are informed that the gentleman in question brings with him the highest credentials, and that amongst them he has letters from the Duke of Newcastle to his Excellency the Governor, and others from persons of influence at home to the principal merchants here. Sir Henry Young having yesterday morning taken his departure for the Goolwa, to join Captain Cadell's party, to proceed up the Murray in the little Lady Augusta steamer, Mr. Mackenzie was disappointed in his wish to see his Excellency, but it was stated in town in the course of the day, that the letters would be sent off by a special messengers to overtake Sir Henry, and that Mr. Mackenzie would proceed on to Melbourne and Bydney, but return to this colony by the time the Governor gets back to Adelaide from his Murray river trip.

The debate on Mr. Dutton's motion for an Elective Upper Chamber, after extending over three days, terminated on the 15th of August. On the part of the motion by the House would be fatal to the whole bill for remodelling the constitution. On the division, there was a balance of parties in the House. Eleven were for an Elective Upper House, and eleven for a nominee one. Under these circumstances, it was deemed undesirable to push matters to extremities, and it was at length agreed upon among the moderate men of the House, that Mr. Younghusband should move the previous question, and Mr. Neales seconded it, and thus got rid of Mr. Dutton's motion without distinctly disavowing its principle.

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Commercial Intelligence.

Synce the sailing of the Argo, business in the gold market has not been of any amount. The price of gold has an upward tendency, and £3 18s. 6d. for Port Philip and Ovene has been given and New South Wales £3 16s. 6d.; of the latter very little offering.

Our evont from the Ovens arrived this evening, with 6,000 cances of gold dust. The country in that district was quite feeded, and the greatest difficulty was experienced by the esport from the Ovens fording the river with this large amount of money; too much praise can not be bestowed on Captain Stephens and his party.

From our own mines the news is more cheering. From the Turon side new diggings are spoken of at Bueradang. At Tambarcora the yield continues good; as the seventh of the month approaches parties are on the move, to avoid payin; the license fee. The western encort brought in today 1,300 cances.

I have be'ore me a despatch of the Governor of Victoria to his Excellency the Governor General, relative to the suggested repeal of the gold license fee, which he entirely disapproves of, on the ground that, as the inserest of the colonies are blended, the legislation of the one ought not to be such as directly to injure the other. Takis is a principle all must admit; and if it were by any tax or in post we rought to place Port Philip at a disadvantage, it would not be defenable. What is wanted is the remission of a tax that is rapidly destroying our gold mining interest; and why our fortunate neighbor should interfere to prevent it is more than can be accounted far, unless the increased wealth has rendered them avaricious. Eight hundred thousand pounds is no doubt a good thing; but they can hardly hope for such self denial in us that we should certory our gold fields to support it. Had we acted promptly, and this objectionable act been long ago repealed, they would not have had such steriling inducement to lay their humble complaints before his Excellency. However, we must not be sac

THOMAS S. MORT, Broker.

BREADSTUFFS.

T. Parker & Co.'s Mills.—There has been 'no alteration in the price of flour since last week's report, which was as follows.—Fine flour, 225 per ton: seconds. £23; wheat, 10s. 6d. per bushel; bran, 3s. 6d. per bushel. Furlong a keinety's mini.—Inere has been a pient fut supply of colonial wheat by the roads during this week, which was disposed of at 10s. per bushel Fine flour is selling at £55 per tor; seconds. £23 bran from 3s. to 3s. 3d per bashel. Biscurr.—Mr. Wilhie's prices remain the same as last reported, which were:—Cabin, 36s. per cwt.; pilot, 30s.; and ship £6s.

reported, which were:—Cabin, 36s. per owt.; pilot, 30s.; and ship 26s.

Fidney. August 20, 1855.—[Reported for the Melbourre Argus]—The spring trade, which will commence in a few weeks, will invigorate our present state of things; and it does not require any great reaction to put us all in high sprits again.

Miney matters are easy, although the high rate of exchange, and extreme price for the small quantity of gold which comes into the market, reader remittances home expensive and difficult.

Brands has somewhat fluctuated during the week. It was ta ked of at one time at 12s 6d. (Martell's) but I heard of no sale at that figure; to day it cannot be quoted under 13s. to 13s. 6d.

was ta ked of at one time at 12s 6d. (Martell's), but I heard of no sale at that figure; to day it cannot be quoted un der 13s. to 12s. 6d.

Other spirits are without change.
Tea and sugar in good demand; good skins realise 5 guineas; corgous, 95s.
The tobacco market is very dull and heavy, and prices are somewhat down. The great consumption keeps cigars at former rates, although the Au erican and German im portations are getting into favor.
On general invoices there is a decided decline; and hardware and drapers socreely pay.
Gole is quoted—Victoria, 78s. to 78s. 6d; New South Wales, 74s. 6d to 76s.

BENDIGO COMMERCIAL REPORT.
ACG. 22.—During the past week an unuval number of stores have been sold at auction, which, combined with the reduced number of diggers, in consequence of the rushes to Jones' Creek and the Goulburn, have had the effect of reducing the prices.

Horses have been in great demand, and since our last report we have sold 133 and former prices have been fully maintained. Sheep are high, and in great demand.
Nearly all the parties have returned from Jones' Creek, and some few from the Goulburn, who report it a failure. A number of large nugge s have been brought in for alle this week, all obtained from the old guilles of the Beadigo. Gold, £3 10s. 6d. per oz.

L MACPHERSON & CO.

PASSENGERS.

James Campbell of Ohio; "apt C Howes, of Mass: A S Favil, of N Y; Dr John Conyngton, of Indiana; C C Welsh, of N Y; Dr John Conyngton, of Indiana; C C Welsh, of N Y; leter Fries, of de; Weldo Adams, of Mass; Henry Whiting, do: C A Hilman, of Wild D M Johnston, de; N G Taylor, of Mark J Horry, Mrs Araylor, of Mark, Mrs G H Perry, Mrs Araylor, D M John Captain's lady) and child, and Is in afterrage.

The Explosion on Board the Steamer Robert Martin.

[From the Chaleston Mercury, November 23]

The wreck of this steamer was passed on Monday morning last, by the steamer Pee Dee, Captain Coates, which arrived here yesterday evening from Coates, which arrived here yesterday evening from Cheraw. The Pee Dee brings the latest intelligence from the scene of the disaster. Captain Coates informs us that the Robert Martin presents as comolete a scene of ruin as he ever saw—even the anchors, chains, and a heavy iron capstan which was on deck, were blown on the neighboring bank. Her deck was torn up, and fragments of machinery, cargo and hull blown in every direction. Mr. Ulno, the first engineer, escaped almost miraculously, being on the upper deck when the explosion took place. He was blown up, and descended head foremost on the deck of the boat—his hands probably striking first no doubt saved him, but his head had received a bruise in the encounter; but nothing serious. Captain White and Mr. Gage, the mate, have both escaped without injury. Some of the hands have not been found since the occurrence, being, no doubt, blown to pleces. The boat had been taking in wood at Port's Ferry Landing, and was about starting when the accident took place.

By a letter from Captain White to his brother in

took place.

By a letter from Captain White to his brother in By a letter from Captain White to his brother in this city, we learn that the explosion occurred on Saturday morning at 6½ o'clock. The boat was literally torn to pieces, and of the twenty-even persons on board ten were missing, killed, or fatally injured, and died soon atter the accident. The captain and mate were unburt, and the engineer but slightly injured. Ben Willis, the cook; Peter, one of the firemen: Joe, second engineer, are missing. Simon, Stephen, and four other deck hands, were killed. Dandy Bob and Burnes are wounded, but it is supposed not seriously.

The captain says that the cause of the explosion is unknown, but it certainly was not for want of water in the boiler, for two or three minutes before the accident he was at the boiler head and saw the water tried, and there was plenty.

The wreck of the boat new lies about a mile and a baif below Port's Ferry, and the captain will each and the control of the same and the captain will each and the control of the same and the captain will each and the capt

Interesting from South America. OUR BRAZIL CORRESPONDENCE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 15, 1853. Custom House Laws of Brazil-How They are Executed at Rio - Their Effect Upon American Commerce-Case of the Burk Prescott-The Scale of Confiscat on-Great D ficulties of the American Praders - The Coffee and Flour Duties - Navigation of the Amazon-Encouragement Given to the Bolivian Government-Arrival of the English Steamer.

It is my design to acquaint you and your many subscribers, and I may hope our new administration at home, through your powerful and influential aid, of the horrible obstructions that are thrown in the way of foreign merchants at this place, by the Brazilian government.

It is a matter of surprise to me that our govern ment at home has not, long since, effected a more favorable commercial treaty with Brazil, based on more reciprocal action. This, of course, is solely to be effected by negotiation, which, if not successful, nething more can be done, as the law of nations gives every country the power to make its own laws, etc. But when a country makes laws to swindle foreign merchants, I do say that justice can be demanded by our government at home, at least for its own citizens.

The manly tone of our new President, Pierce, in his inaugural, in relation to our foreign affairs and the rights of American citizens abroad, gives me much hope that the attention of our Cabinet at home will be directed to the disgracefu! impositions practised by this government on American merchants here, ar well as other foreign ones.

A few painful circumstances to the sufferers will ruffice to enlighten you fully to what extent these swindling operations are carried.

The American bark Prescott, arrived here a few weeks since, from New York, with a cargo of general merchandise. The law exacts that all goods on board shall be manifested, which is a very proper law. By some slight error on the part of the Captain, or parties who sent her out, a large amount of lumber was not on the manifest of the vessel, besides several other kinds of bulky goods. The whole of this was seized, confiscated, and the vessel heavily fined. Our Minister has the case in hand with the government; but little is expected from it, as the Brazilian government practices with from it, as the Brazilian government practices with impunity these swindling operations. There could be clearly no evidence or design to defraud the revenue, as, in every instance, the goods that arrive at this port have all to go to the custon house, and nothing is taken for granted from the manifest; yet, if the slightest error is found when comparing the goods on discharging, with the manifest, even to \$7,793 instead of \$7,973, the case of goods is seized and confiscated.

if the slightest error is found when comparing the goods on discharging, with the manifest, even to \$7.793 instead of \$7.973, the case of goods is seized and confiscated.

If this Brazilian government did not compel everything to pass through their custom house, like our government at home, then there could be some grounds for supposing an attempt to defraud; but when every Captain knows that everything on board his vessel has to pass through the custom house, and simply if one small B. L. should happen in some hurry, to be neglected to be put on the manifest, and not found out by the Captain before he has commenced discharging, this simple omission subjects him to have the goods all seized and confiscated, and the vessel fined one half the amount that the goods bring when sold by the custom house at public auction. It is one of the most disgraceful and high banded species of pirncy allowed to be practised by a supposed enlightened government, and I have no doubt the sufferers and owners of the bark Prescott will lose no time in laying the matter before our government at Washington.

Now, then, to the system of robbery: After you confiscated, you now, from your invoice, set about to despatch your goods. Your despatch is made out from your invoice, only in regard to quantity, as the cost they do not require. If your frieads at home, by the least error, should have on the invoice the contents of No. 2,003 instead of 2,004, and your gross amount in all the cases is right when examined—yet notwithstanding, you have to pay a fine of four times the amount of the regular duties on the case, the contents of which did not compare with your despatch. Our firm had to be subjected to this loss a few weeks since. Another case occurred a few months ago. A foreign merchant imported some French cloth. He despatched it from his invoice—that is, only the quantity of yards. It is subject to a duty in conformity with the different widths. The examiner or appraiser assessed it at a certain value, and measured it, &c. Yet when passi

ties. If, on the contrary, the amount is less than despatched as containing, you also pay four times the amount of duties. The same is the case with the vessel—if she is found to have more goods on board than is manifested, they are seized and confiscated. If the amount is less they are seized and confiscated. When these facts are properly made known to our government at home, I am sure they will instruct our minister here to enquire into it, and demand full payment in the horrible case of the Prescott. This state of things has been suffered to contane, wholly in consequence, I imagine, of the little, attention paid by the citizens of the United States to this country.

Prescott. This state of things has been suffered to continue, wholly in consequence, I imagine, of the little, attention paid by the citizens of the United States to this country.

From the circumstances given you, you will perceive it becomes absolutely impossible for American merchants to prosecute their business, as the present system is calculated solely to seize goods and conficate them, without a particle of redress to the owners. The owners in these cases generally buy in their own goods at the cut-tem house door, where they are sold. Then, in addition, they in a measure demand of the owner cash for the goods they have already seized ot them. When these seizures take place, it becomes a matter of litigation between the shippers of goods, the owners, and captain of the vessel, as to the loss, for it is hard for either of them to lose the amount of the goods. If the manifest should say, for instance, twenty casks and four cases, and it should be sixteen casks and four cases, the goods are seized and confiscated, notwithstanding the contents as to quantity are all right. Is not this disgraceful for a government occupying a respectable position in the eyes of the world? For you see how easy it is in a general assorted cargo of merchast like, for an error like the above to occur. More than this—if the manifest should say 10 casks, and be simply put in figures and not written out, the goods are seized and confiscated. Almost in every instance they have some pretext for seizing the goods. If this state of things is allowed to continue the American merchants will have to withdraw and return home.

I cannot but hope that our present admistration will turn, its attention to the emisce, which is all that le asked. It becomes extremely dangerons to import goods into this port, owing to the system of piracy practised by the Brazilian government. The United States furnishes a market for two thirds of the entire c-five crop of Brazil, free of duty, into its ports; yet in reture, to pay for it, flour is shipped on which

immediate and full satisfaction by the American government.

I am in hopes, through your valuable aid, the attention of our government at home may be called to the facts stated, and immediate instructions be sent to our Minister here, demanding full and ample remuneration for goods seized without a shadow of justice, and on some mean, insignificant pretext, which has been given you.

The few American merchants here are almost up in arms at these proceedings, and I assure you satisfaction of some kind must be had, come when the hour may. The Brazilian merchants themselves are highly exasperated with the disgraceful proceedings of their own government.

The country in this vicinity has been thrown into some degree of excitement owing to the recent intelligence from the United States that an armament was fitting out under the auspices of the New York merchants, to ascend the Amazon river, at all sacrifices and risks.

There is no doubt but what the largest river in the world, traversing the richest section of the globe, presenting such a world of recovering should be in-

There is no doubt but what the largest river in the world, traversing the richest section of the globe, possessing such a world of resources, should be immediately opened to the commerce of the world. All nations would hall the event as the harbinger of prosperity to the citizens. It must be certainly a matter of deep regret to all nations that so little is known of the Amszon river and its wast tributaries descending into the heart of one of the richest countries of the world. The present short sightedness of this government would impose every obstacle to its opening, on the ground of jealousy, for they cannot perceive they would be the greater gainers. It would of counted excelope a track of country hitherto almost

entirely unknown; and the vast agricultural resources which it would command would augment. I may say in three years, four times the amount of the present Brazillar.

The Bolivian exportation.

The Bolivian government has offered a tremendous fract of country, with z large bonus in money, to the first steamboat that makes its appearance in its waters. It also offers to furnish any colonist with all the agricultural implements requisite to prosecute the work.

the work.

Peru has also made large proposals of a similar nature; and yet this vast country still wishes to impose every shackle, in view of the enlightened policy of the republics ramed, which they consider far behind

every shackle, in view of the enlightened policy of the republics ramed, which they consider far behind the age.

Braz' was very ready in tending the assistance of its armies to open the La Plata and Uruguay, which has been accomplished; and with this view I would rejoice to see the Amazon river opened, by force if necessary, and which all nations, I am confident, would feel delighted to witness. It would be no violation of the law of rations were the United States to open the river Amazon, any more than the English policy in the East Indies, which all nations now rejoice has been done. Lieut. Maury has done much towards calling the attention of the citizens of the United States to the Amazon river, and his speculations regarding it are strictly true.

Time alone will fully develope it. But the policy and measures of this government, as extended towards the citizens of the United States, and merchanis, call leudly for immediate action, which I trust our Cabinet will, through its minister at this court, speedily investigate.

The arrival of the English steamer has caused the excit ment to subside, as she brought the information that two steamers had been ordered by the Peruvian government to be built in New York, and shipped to Para—thence, in consequence of the jealousy of the Brazilian government, to be trans ported in detached parts to their destination, via the Amazon river, by Brazilian vessels, etc.

The steamer brought news of their shipment from New York. This of course places an entirely different construction on the supposed armament fitting out in New York.

An American Merchany.

OUR PERNAMBUCO CORRESPONDENCE.

PERNAMBUGO, Oct. 21, 1853. The European Steam Line-Contemplated New

Coast Line-Want of Yankee Enterprise, &c. You have the Southern advices, received per screw steamer Brazileira, Capt. D. Green, the first boat of the South American and General Steam Navigation Company's line, which leave Liverpool monthly on the 24th. They make the passage to Pernambuco, via Lisbon, in twenty days—two or three days less than the Roal Mail Company's boats, (Teviot, Tay, &c.)—to which they run in opposition, and have the good wishes of the people; so it is likely the new line will carry the day. The second boat of the line, the Olinda, arrived on the 18th inst., with late dates,

line will carry the day. The second boat of the line, the Olinda, arrived on the 18th inst., with late dates, but no Heralds from the United States, which has caused much regret. This boat was detained by fogs off Lisbon, or she would have given as good an account of herself as the Brazileira, which, including twenty-four hours at Lisbon, came out in nineteen days are a half.

Aline of steamers for this coast, from Macelo to Ceara, is subscribed for, but may be lost, as the government—which has given an exclusive grant for twenty years, p-ys over fifty thousand dollars per annum for mail service, and asks semi-monthly boats—is asked to alcer it to monthly boats.

If this lire of small boats is established, the present line will run between Rio de Janeiro and Para, touching only at Bahia, Pernam, and Maranham. Some of the subscribers to this line, who have travelled in the United States, wish to have at least one American boat and captain, &c, as they think she would drive on quite as fast in the tropics as at home. The riches and resources of this country are not known; they are quite enough to bring swarms of go-ahead Yankees out, were it nut the petty annoyances and want of proper protection from the government. If five hundred or ene thousand industrious men were to form a settlement in the country, they could take care of themselves and shake off many of the ills that fiesh is heir to while sojourning in the Brazils.

MARKETS.

RABLA, Cot. 14.—A little more setivity has prevailed in

MARKETS.

BABIA, Oct. 14.—A little more activity has prevailed in the in port market. The stocks of ale and porter were insignificant, but prices were without alteration. There was no Irish butter remaining in first hands, and high prices were demanded for that article.

Sugar.—The inquiry continues brisk, but the stocks were mostly in second hands, and it was hardly possible to make up a cargo. The export for the year ending the 30th of September, had been \$2,792 cases, 1,226 boxes, and 216,641 bags and barre s.

Cotton was freely offering, but purchasers were holding back; the transactions reported were at 6,400 rels per arroba in payment for goods sold.

Coffee.—Small lots from the interior were disposed of at 4 reis per arroba. In the beginning of next week 1,500 bags Caravellas will be offered at auction.

The inquiry for cocoa continued brisk, and stocks were light.

'Eides in brisk demand, but the stocks were nearly exhausted; the last transactions were at 160 reis per 1b. for dry, and 130 reis for salted. The exports for the year ending the folth of September amounted to 108,733 hides, against 93,484 last year.

In rem to transactions had transpired.

Totacco in brisk demand. Eolders demanded 3,200 rels for clored leaf seconds and thirds, and 4,000 fr firsts, which buyers were unwilling to give. The stock on hand wan 12,621 bales.

Freights.—A vessel has been taken for London at 50s. per ton for wood, &c.; one for Liverpool via Pernambuco, at 35s. for sugar, and 45d, per lb. for cotton; and another at a lomp sum, to load at Fara for Genoa, equal to about 75s. per ton.

Exchange on England, 28d.

October 15s.—Frour—16,000 bbls. stock. No sales except the regular trade. Coddish—a cargo sold at 11,800

October 15.—Flour—16,000 bbls. stock. No sales except the regular trade. Codfish—a cargo sold at 11|800 per dyum; next arrival would not command as much. Sugar—receipts too limited as yet to attract much attention. Freights to Europe, 50s a 55s. per ton. Vessels will be wanted for new sugar crop. Exchange on England 27 %d. a 28d. per 1 | 1000. Doubloons 29 | 1000 a 29 | 1000; Spanish collars, 1 | 1920; Mexican do lars, 1 | 1950 a 1 | 1860.

PERNAMBUCO. Oct. 18.—Great quietness continued to characterise the import trade. The transactions in exports had also been of a limited character, owing in part to the small amount of produce arriving at market, and in part to the continued scarcity of tonnage that prevailed.

in part to the continued scarcity of tonnage that prevailed.

Sugar — The entries of our new erop continue on a very limited scale, and the article comes forward more slowly than had been expected. Of the new crop about 1,600 bags had been expected. Of the new crop about 1,600 bags had been received; a small portion a hite, bought the light had been purchased as ballast for vessels at our quoted rates, and which, we conceive, must give way when the crop comes ferward more freely. The only shipment since our last number has been 50 tons making the total exports since the last of November last e5,463 tons, or an excess of 14,054 tons over the crop of 1851 and 1852. No new sugar yet at market at either Parabla or Maceio

Cotton — The receipts continue small, having only realized 966 bags since the date of our last number. In the absence of vessels the inquiry is less active, and, notwithstanding the Hinited supply prices have undergone a slight decrease, as will be seen by our quotations. No shipments since the date of our last prices current have taken place. The stock on hand for sale and shipment to-day is 6,435 bags. The present crop promises to be much below that of last year, which may probably be attributed to the destruction occasioned by the caterpillar, as already referred to.

Freights — We have no charters whatever to advise. The brig Arabella Tarbet, in the absence of a freight to the United States, returns to St. John's in ballast. The bark Genevieve is likely to load here for consignment for liverpeol.

Oct. 20, 1853.—Flour—stock 14,000 bbls. An erican brends sell at \$14 a \$19, as per quality. Market very firm as deshity. Codish is looking cown, last cargo rold at 10,600, a decline of 1,800 per drum within the weeks. Sugar—No new sugars of consequence have me in, but seed pits will likely rules high, as vessels are scarce. Exchange on England 273,14 per 1,000.

MONTAUDEO, Sept. 30.—Flour, last sale at \$11 50; looking down. Lumber—sales to net \$36, and pitch pine tunet \$40.75 Spanish. Salt—20 rials p Failed.

Sugar — The entries of our new erop continue on a very

HEAD ON LOAD, bought with specie.

BURNOS AYRES, Sept. 30.—The government has opened the port of San Nicolas, on the Parana river, and made it one of deposit. A general reduction of duties is also in contemplation. Flour, 89 50 a \$10 on board. Lumbs., \$46. Sait, 21 rials Spanish per facera. Hides, 14%c. per f. o. b. with specie.

THE PRESIDENT'S CARPET—A MOST DREADFUL.
THING!—The New York Iribune throws up its eyes
with the most patriotic horror, and exclaims—
Two thousand deliars for the carpet of one room, of a
plain emocratic President, said to English manufacturers! Washingtonian, Jeffersonian, republican aimalicity!

plain remogratic President, said to English manufacturers! Washingtonian, Jeffersonian, republican simplicity!

If this is not something to cry about we wonder what is. Surely the people of the United States do not measure their importance by the price of a carpet. If republicanism consists in sitting upon three-legged stools, wearing bomespun breeches, and using drugget for carpeting, then let us stick to the "Old Dominion" a little longer. Wonder if the editor of the Tribine is such a democrat as all that? Guess not. Now, it is our humble opinion that the ruler of the second nation upon earth ought to have as stylish things about him (dispensing with the "pomp and circumstance" of regal living—that is to say, a household of dependente) as the Queen of England. A republicar is to be judged by his acts and sentiments—not by his manner of living.—St. John, N. B., News, Nov. 21.

SAD ACCIDENT—TWO YOUNG CHILDREN SUFFO-CATED.—This morning, at No. 6 Sturgis place, Mrs. Robert Fittman locked her two children in a room in the third story, and was absent but a short time. Upon her return she opened the door, when she found that the room was on fire, and so full of smoke that it was impossible for her to enter. An alarm of fire was given, and the flames were speedily extinguished. Upon entering the room a sad spectacle presented itself of the two children, lying dead upon the floor. One of them was badly surnt; the other doubtless died of suffocation. One was three years, and the other one year and the months old. I e oldest was named Judges, and the jourgest Bridget.—Easten Traceller, Nov. 25.

A Week Upon the Island of Tobago

OUR NEW GRANADA CORBESPONDENCE Tobago, N. G., Oct. 24, 1853. Trip from Panama to Tobago A Summer Week upon the Island Pleasant Landing and Interest

ing Reception—A New Granada Belle—An Hos-pitable Host—Inland Rambles—The "Moro"— The Pacific Steam Navigation Company—Their Works and Disbursements — A Naturalized Seetch Lady—Her Accomplishments, Exertions, and Popularity—Hotels and Society—Californian Gold and American Influence.

My curiosity had been excited. "Is it possible," sald I, "that what this sketch says is true, that this

island, this Tobago, is really such a paradise, where the inhabitants have not yet tasted of the fruit of the tree of knowledge?" "Oh," said my friend, laughing, "it is an overdrawn picture no doubt, but go and see the place yourself, go and pass a week with my joung friend S.—, you will certainly be pleased."

It did not require much to induce me to leave the miserable accommodations of Panama, and that same afternoon, the little steamer Tobago landed me on the beach, indeed at the very door of the gentleman's

house to whom I was going. It was high water, and I stepped from the skiff upon a flight of steps leading up to the balcony, and thence into a room in which an abundance of clean clothes were hanging to air. The house, standing exactly upon the beach, at least a quarter of a mile from any other habitation, and overshadowed by two enormous Nispero trees, presented such an air of comfort that I am tempted to However, my footsteps had been overheard, and a

young woman came bounding towards me—here she is. Apparently about eighteen, she had an expression

is. Apparently about eighteen, she had an expression of countenance almost Chinese, while her complexion was of that peculiar tint denoting Indian blood—her heavy black hair too, hanging in two magnificent plaits behind, was evidently Chola—but her style of dress, a high, white muslin frock, and long black sash, to say nothing of a pair of black silk mittens, and heavy gold chains and earrings, with perhaps a dozen rings on her hands, and two solid gold buttons confining the dress, made it evident she was under the influence of an estrangero. Lucretia, for that was her name, was pleasing—not beautiful, and was evidently the lady of the house, though we will not pry too closely into my friend S.'s, arragements." Don Agustin no ac aqui à hora," she intimated, in reply to my inquiries, and begging me to walk up

"Don Agustin no ac aqui à hora," she intimated, in reply to my inquiries, and begging me to walk up stairs and wait, left me by myself; not however, before having in a most graceful manner, and half in English, half in Spanish, complied with the hospitable custom] of these hot countries, in offering me "brandy and water"—of which an ample supply with almost every other description of wines and spirits, and ice-cold water, stood upon a side table for all comers. I was not long in observing the contents and arrangements of the room, in which an eye to business was evident, for though nicely matted and hung with pictures, guns pistols, books, blocks, &c., there were strewed about on various tables, specimens of nearly every class of merchandise, and even medicines.

I threw myself into one of the three capacious hammocks, and just caught a glimpso of an equally beautiful bedroom. I thought it must be a genius, for out of it came, soreaming and walking on the floor, one of those horribly I noisy but beautiful birds, a red macaw, closely followed by a species of raccoon—a "coati"—playfully endeavoring to steal a piece of orange from the bird, who, however, was in no ways inclined to part with it. There was also a magnificent parrot, talking all sorts of nonsense, and who placed himself without ceremony upon my shoulder, and thus induced me to rise and proceed into the balcony overlooking the harbor and vessels, and which communicated with a door on the level of the room I was then in. Here I found two more coatis, (called "gato-solo" and really elegant animals,) a large and perfectly black ring-tailed monkey, an armadillo, and a fawn, all of which were especial pets, and allowed to run about the house and up the surrounding trees, without fear of loss.

I seated myself in the balcony, and enjoyed the really charming scene before me, illuminated by a setting tropical sun, when my host—a young man of twenty-eight, deeply bronzed, and with heavy mountache and beard—made his appearance. My physical wants having been sup

blest," his face was suffused with a deprecatory smile.

"The paper," added he, "was sent to me for perusal, and is nicely written and amusing, but, alas! the Tobaganos have not only tasted, but have eaten of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, and, as a consecuence, are the same as elsewhere. As to being ble to subsist without labor, I deny it; they are compelled to undergo the hardest description of it—either working in the fields or up to their neoks in water, under a broiling sun, engaged in landing coal—and, respecting the few foreigners, a few days residence will convince you that we can by no means be reckoned in the category of the blest, for expenses here are so frightful—exceeding in many instances those of California—and trade withal is so bad, that none of ou can make any money, many are losing, and we do not maintain so friendly a feeling to wards

here are so frightful—exceeding in many instances those of California—and trade withal is so bad, that none of us can make any money, many are losing, and we do not maintain so friendly a feeling towards each other as would be desirable. The island, I confess, has advantages far superior to most places on the coast. Panama cannot approach it, and none of us ever intend making Tobaga a permanent resting place, and do not enter into those arrangements and expenses that would make us comfortable and envied; though even as it is many strangers envy our lot."

Thus our conversation continued until nearly midsight, when I was accommodated in one of the large hammocks for the night, and only awakened at half past five next morning by S asking me to join him in a bath. Certainly I would. I should be delighted, and, accompanied by the two gatosolos, which followed S. like dogs, we proceeded with towels and large calabashes in hand through a grove of orange trees in full blossom, at the back of the house, to a little rivolet of delicious spring water running over a bed of solid rock, in which the water has formed small basins about a foot in depth, from which the water is lifted in the colabath, (called tortumas.) and dashed on the head and body. Here we performed our ablutions, complete ly sheltered from the sky by the enormous bran she of trees surrounding us in all directions. A cup ostrong coffee and a segar completed this arrange ment; "and," said S, "this is my daily life, and to these constant ablutions, and quiet and regular mode of life, do I attribute my good health, whilst rese strangers and others complating of sickness."

We now proceeded along the course of the beach under an almost continued shade of palms, nisperoes and tamarinds, to a point of the island callet the Restingue. Here a small isthmus of sand, drist low water, connects Tobaga with noother smallshad, consisting of an elevated mass of solid rock to which the Cesignation of the Moro has beer given, and which is the property of the British Pseifi

Greaty pleased with the solid manner in which as the works appear to be executed, we proceeded the reakfast at Baker's Hotel—the best on the island and a constant resort of invalids who visit Tobago recover their health, standing on the beach and astually washed by the waves. Here, under an oper versidab, an excellent meal was discussed, after which we returned homewards to try the flavor a segar. The sun was altogether too powerfal for exercise, and it was not until late in the afternoof that we proceeded by a nathway by the beach, and

exercise, and it was not until late in the afternor that we proceeded by a pathway by the beach, and covered by orange and every other description is fruit tree, into the village.

The whole island is mountainous, rising in man places abruptly from the shere to a height of abactone thousand feet, and covered with vegetation training here and there a few spots, still elevated by level. Upon rech as not the village, cartaining a more certain publish as of the village, cartaining a more than a publish and from two thousand to for the said people.